MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

No. I.—THE MEASUREMENTS OF THE LARGEST PAIR OF INDIAN BISON'S HORNS (BOS GAURUS) IN THE POSSESSION OF THE BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

Length of Right Horn, round the curve						•••		39''
Do. Let	ft do.	do.					•••	$39\frac{1}{2}''$
Round the en	tire sweep	of both l	iorns	•••			***	$93\frac{1}{2}''$
Circumference	e of Right	Horn, at	the bas	se	•••	•••		$20_{\frac{1}{2}}^{\prime\prime}$
Do.	Left	do,	do.	•••				$20\frac{3''}{4}$
Space betwee	n the tips,	straight a	cross			•••		$18\frac{1}{2}''$
Inside span			•••	•••	***	•••		$35\frac{1}{2}''$
Outside span	••••		•••		•••	•••		$43\frac{1}{2}^{\prime\prime}$

According to Mr. R. Lyddekker,⁵ the gaur's head in this Society's Museum, the measurements of which are given above, is the largest specimen on record. The animal is said to have been killed by wild dogs in Salwen in Burma, and was presented to us by Mr. A. J. A. Jardine in 1897.

W. S. MILLARD,

Honorary Secretary, Bombay Natural History Society.

No. II —THE FOOD OF THE COMMON KRAIT (BUNGARUS CANDIDUS).

I append another incident in further support of the belief that kraits subsist mainly, if not exclusively, upon other snakes.

A warder in the jail here whilst going his rounds last night encountered a krait (*Bungarus candidus*) which he captured in the act of devouring some creature. A small portion of a tail was at the time protruding from the mouth. I killed the snake which measured 2 feet $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and upon investigation found it contained an adult *Lycodon aulicus*, 1 foot $6\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length. This latter was swallowed head first and lay at full length within the krait, the tail-tip being about 5 inches from the mouth. The head and forebody were in an advanced state of digestion, but the caudal extremity, including about two-thirds of the body, appeared to be quite unaffected by the digestive process. It was especially interesting as the victim proved to be a female, heavily pregnant with four eggs which I judged to be very nearly matured. These were very elongate; one, which was typical of all, measured $1\frac{3}{8}$ inches by $\frac{3}{8}$ inch.

F. WALL, CAPT., I.M.S.

CANNANORE, January 20th, 1904.

No. III.—THE FLAMINGO (*PH&NICOPTERUS ROSEUS*) BREEDING ON THE RANN OF CUTCH. (*With a Plate.*)

A note on the subject of the flamingo breeding in India, sent by Capt. C. D. Lester, appeared amongst the miscellaneous notes printed in the Bombay

^{*} The Great and Small Game of India, Burma and Thibet by R. Lyddekker, F.R.S., F.Z.S., F.G.S., 1900.